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Ann, Susannah, Jesse, Mary and George Tyler. Of these, Benjamin Tyler moved to Fayette County, Ky., married Susannah Shores and had *John William Tyler* (born September 27, 1807), Jane, Charles, Susanna and Benjamin George. John William Tyler lived in Illinois. He married Elvira Oxley, June 18, 1831, and had Theodore M., (died July 14, 1868), Nancy J., John W., Jr., Benjamin Bushrod, pastor in New York of the Fifty-sixth Street Disciples Church (born April 9, 1840), Susan Frances, James Alexander, Barton Stone, Charles Willis (died infant), Joseph Zachary, Henry Clay, Mary Edna, Betty Ann, Charles Henry, Sarah Alice (born April 27, 1859). (Bible Records).

John Tyler, son of Charles Tyler, and Ann Moore, his wife, is believed to have been the ancestor of the Prince William families. (See Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies*.)

NOTES.

Deed between French Mason of Truro Parish Prince William county, and Benjamin Grayson, of Hamilton Parish, Prince William county, dated August 26, 1740, naming "Benjamin Grayson and his two sons, Benjamin and Spence Grayson."

There is a power of attorney recorded from John Linton, the younger son of William Linton, to Benjamin Grayson about 1750.

Marriage articles between Matthew Harrison and Eleanor Tyler, 1783. Witnesses, Colin Campbell, John Linton, Mary Tyler.

Benjamin Tyler's marriage contract with Mary Foote, who relinquishes her right of dower in Tyler's estate, April 12, 1764.

There is a deed on record at Prince William Court-House, dated January 10, 1793, which mentions Margaret, widow of John Tyler, deceased, and Charles William, George, Mary and Sarah Tyler, their children.

THE MEAUX FAMILY.

[Copy of a paper written by Doctor Thomas Meaux, of Amelia County, Va., for his daughter, Mary Janetta Cochrane, of Louisville, Ky.; communicated by Miss Margaret Randolph.]

AMELIA COUNTY, VA., *October 10, 1850.*

Origin of the Meaux family in Virginia, according to the traditions of the older members, that is the second generation: Richard and a sister migrated from Bristol, in England, to New Kent County, Va., early in the eighteenth century. He was evidently a man of considerable means, as he purchased a large estate at the junction of Black Creek and Pamunkey River, which finally passed from the family in the fourth generation, of which the writer is one. Richard married Elizabeth, daughter of Sherwood Lightfoot, of Hanover County, leaving four children, viz.: John, who migrated to Kentucky and settled near Danville; Thomas, William and the wife of old Richard Squire Taylor, of King William County. His wife, Elizabeth, died in the year 1756, according to a headstone now standing in a deserted garden spot, about half a mile in front of an ancient brick house, built by Richard, for his son, Thomas, with whom he lived after the decease of his wife, Elizabeth. This old brick building is now the property and residence of Mr. Meredith. Richard was described by the widow of his son Thomas, as a tall or slender man, of sedate, dignified manner, fond of music, and was a steady member of the Church of England. His sister married Joseph Farral a merchant. From her descended the Darricotts, Prices and some of the Winstons of Hanover. By affinity not now known, the Thorntons of Gloucester, and the Thorntons of Hanover, were connected with the Meauxs.

From the names (as well as from the features of the family), it is inferred that they were of French extraction, and probably came to England with William of Orange, as the name in England dated farther back than the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which drove the Huguenots from France.

Richard's younger sons, Thomas and William, resided and died in New Kent County, Va. William left two sons and two daughters, viz.: Richard Hubbard, William, James, Mrs. Waddell and Mrs. Crump all now deceased and their children dispersed, except the Crumps in New Kent. Thomas, the grandfather of the narrator, married Agnes Hawkins, of

Orange County (aunt of the Sturgeon rider). She was nearly related to the Triggs and Todds of Kentucky. Thomas resided and died at the antique brick house above spoken of, leaving three children, to-wit: Richard, the father of Dr. Meux, of New Orleans, and many other children; his wife was a Miss Oliver, of Hanover County. The next child of Thomas was Elizabeth, who married Nathaniel Bacon, said to be a lineal descendant* of the rebel of that name, who figured in the days and against the government of Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, at old Jamestown. She left five children, scattered now over the West; the third child, Thomas, namely George, was so named after an early but deceased suitor of his mother Agnes, as she told the writer. George married Miss Ann Jones, daughter of William Jones, of Hanover, residing then (where he died) on the first farm above the Piping-tree; his wife was a Miss Bacon and sister of the present Judge Clopton's mother. George and his wife died early, leaving an only child. He has no recollection of his father's person or features, and a very dreamy one of his mother, Ann, but remembered her endearments, that she sang sweetly and gave him two twiggings, one was wrong, the other deserved, for disobedience. In boyhood, I often wept when alone for her loss. My children know the rest and may continue the detail, if of any import to any one.

You see I have dropped the third and taken the first personal pronoun. The paper may well be concluded by account for the traditional "a" in the name as written by myself.

The oldest or first form of the name, John, migrated, as above stated, to Kentucky; he spelt his name Meaux. One of his nephews, James, also spelt his name with the "a," while his brother William omitted it.

James aforesaid assured me that he had papers to show that was the proper way, and on such authority, in youth, I adopted it, till about forty years old. A relation (Dr. Meux, of New Orleans), questioned the propriety of the "a," and it

* This statement has been found to be incorrect. Nathaniel Bacon, the rebel, left two daughters only.—*Editor*.

was determined to examine the subject. The clerk's office in New Kent between 1790 and 1800 was burnt. The graveyard was consulted as authority not to be questioned. My forefathers in this country were not distinguished in public life, and never sought distinction or office; yet they were persons of probity and candor, no stain rests on the memory of one of the name as I ever heard of; they were, moreover, not unlettered, from which cause changes occur in numerous instances in this country. My great-grandfather, Richard, imported his annual supply of clothes and other articles, even doors and sash for his dwelling, from home, as England was fondly called, in exchange for tobacco and other products. I well remember the shelves and pegs in what was called the storehouse standing in the yard, where the importations were deposited for further use. He, of course, kept up a correspondence with merchants abroad. I recollect trunks of superannuated letters stowed away in a lumber room, with remains of brocade dresses, old whale-bone stays, and salamanca high-heeled slippers. He was evidently a man of much reading and writing, and knew how to spell his name in the most orthodox manner. On the head-stone erected to the memory of his wife, the name Elizabeth Meux is as legible now as when first engraved, although ninety-six years have elapsed since it passed out of the artist's hands. I have not made the correction in spelling my name, because many instruments and other writings have the signature as now made, and my name in the records of the county court, of which I am a member, is, (which I flatter myself, my daughter, you look upon with pleasure), written when addressed to you and always,

Yours more than can be expressed,

(Signed.)

THOS. MEUX.

P. S.—There is a baronet in England, Sir Henry Meux, a celebrated brewer.*

* My uncle John Meux, had the pleasure of knowing him in 1860, in London.—*Margaret Randolph.*